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Premier Kim Il Sung poses with Algerian guests after the reception

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Algerian Govt and Party Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 8 the delegation of the Government and Party of Algeria now staying in our country.

Present at the reception were all the members of the delegation led by Ben Hamouda Boualem, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Minister for War Veterans.

Also present were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Bak Yong Guk.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, **sent on July 4 a telegram of greetings to Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Algerian- National Revolutionary Council and Premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the fifth anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on July 1 a telegram to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to the latter's telegram sent on the occasion of the "day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on July 7 a telegram to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to the telegram he received on the occasion of the "day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on July 7 a telegram to **Abdel Kaoui Mekkaoui**, Secretary General of the Front for Liberation of Occupied South Yemen replying to the latter's message expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people on the day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received on July 6 a telegram from **Abdirascid Ali Shermarke**, President of the Republic of Somalia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the seventh anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

Plenum of C.C., W.P.K. Held

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from June 28 to July 3.

It was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

The Plenum discussed measures for continuous and thorough implementation of the resolutions of the Conference of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech at the plenum.

The Plenum unanimously stressed that new successes have been made in consolidating our revolutionary base by accelerating socialist construction and increasing the defense potential of the country through the struggle for fulfilling the resolutions of the Conference of the Party and, particularly, the correctness of the Party line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defense upbuilding advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is being substantiated in reality.

During the first half of this year, production has risen sharply through the effective use of the existing economic assets in industry, the rural economy and all other fields of the national economy, and many important construction projects have been completed and put into operation. New advances have been made also in defense upbuilding and the implementation of the military line of the Party.

As a result, the independent economic foundation of the country has been reinforced still further and the defense system of the whole people with our People's Army as its core—the army is being trained so that each soldier can match a hundred—has been further strengthened so it can cope with any unexpected situation.

Pointing out that these achievements already registered were eloquent proof of the great vitality of all the policies set forth by the Conference of the Party, including the Party line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defense upbuilding, the Plenum seriously discussed tasks confronting different fields for the continuous, successful implementation of the resolutions of the Party Conference.

Pointing to the necessity of making strenuous efforts to vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction while directing great energy continuously to defense building in face of the designs of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war, the Plenum stressed that the Chollima (winged horse) advance should be spurred on and a new, great revolutionary upsurge be effected on all fronts of socialist construction.

The Plenum expressed the conviction that the entire membership of the Party and the working people, united firmly behind the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will bring about a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by making continuous innovation and continuous advance in the spirit of Chollima, thus brilliantly fulfilling the resolutions of the Party Conference and carrying out without fail both this year's economic plan and the seven-year national economic plan.

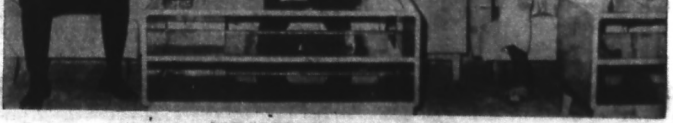
Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cameroon Guests

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 4 the visiting friendship delegation of the Government of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons led by Hammadou Alim, Cameroon Ambassador to Algeria.

Present at the reception was Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

Leader of the delegation Hammadou Alim conveyed a personal message of Cameroon President Ahidjo Ahmadou to Premier Kim Il Sung.



Premier Kim Il Sung talking with Cameroon guests

Algerian Government and Party Delegation In Korea

A delegation of the Government and Party of Algeria led by Ben Hamouda Boualem, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian Natioanl Liberation Front and Minister for War Veterans, visited Korea for one week from July 4 to 10 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the airport upon the arrival of the delegation and before its departure for home were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and other high-ranking officials and thousands of working people in the city.

The delegation paid a courtesy call on Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul the next day it came to Korea.

On the occasion, the Vice-Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

BANQUET

On July 6, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a banquet in honour of the Algerian guests.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop and other leading personages and public figures.

Foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang were invited there.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and head of the delegation Ben Hamouda Boualem made speeches at the banquet.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul said that the Algerian people, upholding the banner of revolution under the leadership of Premier Houari Boumedienne, are now making strenuous efforts to build up a prosperous independent country with an independent national economy and fighting against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Emphasising the fact that the Algerian people are fully prepared to repulse the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists against the Arab nations and fight until a final victory, he extended firm solidarity with them in their struggle against imperialism.

Leader of the delegation Ben Hamouda Boualem remarked:

Algeria pays high tribute to the splendid results made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all spheres of national life, under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. Algeria also highly appreciates the efforts of the D.P.R.K. to achieve economic self-reliance that guarantees political independence.

He expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere throughout.

INSPECTION

While in Korea, the delegation visited industrial enterprises, co-op farms and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, in the area of Hamhung, an industrial city on the eastern coast and Kaesong City.

On July 7 the delegation was invited to a mass rally at the Bon-gung February 8 Vinalon Factory. The rally was held in honour of the 5th anniversary of Algeria's independence and the visiting Algerian guests.

The meeting was addressed by Yun Ryon Hwan, director of the factory, and Ben Hamouda Boulem, leader of the delegation.

Ri Jae Yun, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Ri Yon Do, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

Ben Hamouda Boualem said that Premier Kim Il Sung has continuously carried forward the revolution and led Korea to socialism through armed struggle.

He pointed out that the measure taken by the D.P.R.K. to strengthen defence potentials is justified, for there exists foreign aggression.

He stressed that Korea's efforts to elevate the level of agriculture up to that of industry and her steps to carry out technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside are of great significance in consolidating the gains of socialist revolution,

these regions for national liberation and social progress.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Israeli expansionists and the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea, are the common enemies of the Korean and Arab peoples and the enemies of the world's people fighting for national independence and social progress.

The Korean people who regard the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and Israeli Zionists against the Arab peoples as one against themselves, express full support for and firm solidarity with the Arab peoples who have risen up in the just struggle to defend their independence and territorial integrity, he stressed.

In his speech leader of the delegation Ben Hamouda Boualem said that he was all the more happy to be with the people who underwent the same sufferings and cherish the same aspirations as the Algerian people.

He dwelt on the arduous armed struggle the Algerian people had waged against the colonialists and imperialists. Noting that Algeria faithful to her forerunners and traditions, chose the road of socialist development after her independence so as to put an end to the exploitation of man by man, he dwelt upon the measures taken by the Algerian Government.

Taking it a sacred principle to extend all-out support to the national-liberation movement, Algeria fully supports the struggle of the Vietnamese people who have stood up for their freedom, and condemns the U.S. imperialists who are playing the role of international gendarme.

He said that the Algerian people give full support to the endeavours of the Korean people for their country's reunification and freedom.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for having turned South Korea into a base of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Asian countries.

Condemning the imperialists who are engrossed in manoeuvrings to stamp out the progressive countries opposed to racialism and exploitation, he declared that the Algerian people would keep up the struggle against Israel and bring final liberation to the Palestinian people.

The Arab peoples through their temporary setback, confirm themselves in their determination to rely on their own strength and revolutionary war, remove the imperialist bases and weaken the economic potential of the Imperialists through the suspension of oil supply and economic blockade, he emphasized.

On the occasion of the month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the Algerian people voice full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the complete liberation of Korea and the reunification of their country now split owing to the U.S. occupation of South Korea, he declared.

Unswerving Struggle of Algeria—Contribution to Asian-African Common Cause

Fifth Anniversary of Independence of Algeria Celebrated

A meeting in honour of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Algeria, the national holiday of the Algerian people, was held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang on July 5. -

The meeting was attended by Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ministers, leading personnel of government organs and public organizations, cadres of the Korean People's Army and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were all the members of the government and Party delegation of Algeria led by Ben Hamouda Boualem, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Minister for War Veterans.

Speaking at the meeting Gang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, said that the victory of the Algerian people in the armed struggle against the French colonialists adorned a brilliant page in the modern history of Algeria and gave a great impetus to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in Africa and the world.

This, he added, not only dealt a heavy blow to the U.S.-led imperialists but showed clearly that no aggressive forces can subdue a people that has risen up with arms in hand and that the final victory is in store for the people who fight for their just cause.

Noting that the unswerving struggle of the Algerian Government and people against the imperialist policies of aggression and war is contributing to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples for national independence and social progress, Gang Hui Won went on:

The Korean people express full support for and solidarity with the Algerian people who are standing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle on the African continent and wholeheartedly wish them greater victory in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of their national independence and the independent development of their country.

Referring to the aggressive war the U.S.-British imperialists unleashed against the Arab peoples by instigating the Israeli expansionists, he observed: This is a criminal act designed to undermine peace and security in the Near and Middle East and to strangle the struggle of the peoples in

Statement of Red Cross of D.P.R.K.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanded in a statement of July 8 that the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan should be extended without amendment.

The statement was issued in connection with the attempt of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement.

According to the statement, the Japanese Red Cross, in the telegram of July 5 to the Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K., wholly turned down the latter's reasonable proposal for the unamended extension of the existing repatriation accord and said that it would wind up the repatriation work on November 12 this year.

This is an illegal act running entirely counter to the spirit of the repatriation agreement concluded between the Red Cross organisations of the D.P.R.K. and Japan, a perfidious act of betraying the international duty to the agreement and a criminal scheme to stop the repatriation operation halfway, the statement declared.

It pointed out that originally the aim of the repatriation agreement concluded on the basis of the free choice of residence and the principles of the Red Cross was to realise the earnest desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their motherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — to lead a new life and it stressed that the fair and reasonable character of the agreement has been clearly borne out in the course of the actual repatriation operation carried on over the past eight years.

The statement wrote:

The repatriation agreement clearly defines that any of both sides is not allowed to unilaterably abrogate this agreement. There is no reason or ground whatsoever to revoke the repatriation accord since there are still many who wish to return home.

It went on: The Japanese authorities, instigated by a dishonest political end, intend to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan, a lofty humanitarian work.

The Sato government of Japan is planning to abrogate the repatriation agreement so as to serve the U.S. imperialists more faithfully in their policies of aggression and war and gain another political asset for the furtherance of its reinvasion of South Korea.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not recognize at all the decision of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the existing repatriation agreement but declares it null and void.

The current repatriation accord should be extended without amendment.

Full Support for Arab People

Speech of D.P.R.K. Delegation Leader at AAPSO Emergency Meeting

According to reports from Cairo, Kim Hui Jun, leader of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, delivered a speech at the emergency meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization convened in Cairo in early July to give support to the Arab peoples in their struggle against the aggression of the imperialists and Israeli expansionists.

Kim Hui Jun exposed the brigandish armed aggression of the Israeli expansionists against the Arab nations as a part and product of the American imperialists' plan of systematic aggression in the Arab countries and noted that Yankee imperialism had organized, directed and taken a direct part in the armed aggression of Israel.

He went on: "The Korean people strongly demand that the U.S.-British imperialists take their blood-stained hands off the Near and Middle East and the Israeli aggressors withdraw from the occupied territories of the Arab countries unconditionally and immediately and Palestine be liberated."

Quoting the telegram Premier Kim Il Sung addressed to the heads of all the Arab states on June 7, he said that the Korean people are ready to do everything in their power to support the just struggle of the Arab peoples. The people all over the world should not harbour any illusion about U.S. imperialism which is the main force of aggression and war, an international gendarme, and the bulwark of modern colonialism, and must direct the spearhead of their struggle at it, he stressed. And he continued: Our people are full of a firm determination to wipe out the enemy finally if the Yankee imperialists dare start another war in Korea, to liberate South Korea and accomplish the historic cause of the country's reunification. The Arab peoples, firmly resolved to fight to the end against the aggression of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, are sure to emerge triumphant.

The Korean people will always stand four-square behind the fraternal Arab peoples in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and its stooges, and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to the end. (KCNA)

New D.P.R.K. Ambassador To Tanzania Presents Credentials

According to information from Dar-es-Salaam, Bak Dok Hwa, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Republic of Tanzania presented credentials to J.K. Nyerere, President of the U.R.T. on July 5. (KCNA)

Tourist Group of Malian National Army Here

A tourist group of the Malian National Army arrived here on July 4 by air at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

Workers of Ryongsong Machinery Plant Leading a Big Revolutionary Upsurge

Workers of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant are drawing the attention of all people in our country. This is because they are standing in the forefront of a big revolutionary upsurge which our people, upholding the resolution of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year, are bringing about in all spheres.

Some time ago, they, in the thick of strenuous endeavours, were honoured with a visit by Premier Kim Il Sung and his personal guidance.

They were very happy as the Premier again called on them at their workshops at an important juncture when they were confronted with the sacred revolutionary tasks of consolidating the revolutionary base and of greeting the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations by carrying out the resolution of the Party Conference.

During his recent visit, the Premier, as usual, sat together with the workers, gave a detailed account of the obtaining situation and the significance of the resolution of the Party Conference on carrying out economic construction and defence build-up in parallel and discussed with them ways and means of implementing the resolution.

His words evoked fresh energy and ardour of the workers in Ryongsong.

At all posts and units, people from the designers fresh from school to veteran turners who have long established themselves in Ryongsong have made a new decision and set themselves goals in order to carry out the Premier's instructions.

They have decided to undertake the manufacture of the equipment for gill zinc and tin plates, equipment for the expansion project of the anthracite gasification and a number of other important equipment needed in economic construction and defence build-up, in addition to the original production assignments.

They are determined to finish the year's national economic plan, 16.1 per cent higher than last year's, more than one month earlier than the set time, complete the manufacture of the equipment for gill zinc and tin plates more than two months ahead of schedule, finish the production of the equipment for the expansion project of anthracite gasification by the end of November, complete the manufacture of the equipment for the expansion of the vinalon factory by 1968, one year ahead of schedule, and finish the production of equipment for enhancing the capacity for vinyl chloride production within the year.

They are also resolved to turn out the equipment for the manufacture of plasticsor and that for agro-pharmaceutical factory within the set time, expand the variety of equipment for use in the mining industry and increase the output of pneumatic compressors and other machines.

Do they have the capability and potentialities for beating these big targets?

Yes, they do. The unlimited potentialities consist in their revolutionary will to make uninterrupted innovation and continued advance, free from idleness and laxity and by smashing passivism and conservatism; they consist in the resolve of the Korean working class to advance the day of the final victory of the Korean revolution by upholding the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and the intentions of the Party.

At this time, when the U.S. imperialists, continuously occupying South Korea, are engaged in stepping up their aggressive moves, we cannot afford to relax even for a moment and we are confronted with a fighting task of increasing our defence power so as to cope with aggression whenever it takes place.

We do not want war, nor are we afraid of it.

Our aim is to carry out, in order to provide against the enemy's aggressive actions, economic construction and defence build-up in parallel so as to turn the People's Army into a cadre army, modernise it, place all population under arms, fortify the whole land and strengthen the defence system involving all people with the invincible People's Army as its core. This line is the most correct one that guarantees the final victory of the Korean revolution.

This line represents our stand based on *Juche*, the stand of undertaking full responsibility for the Korean revolution and carrying it through to the end; it is expressive of our revolutionary stand of fighting against the aggressive actions of U.S.-led imperialism in whatever circumstances we may find ourselves and of defending the interests of the revolution.

The torch of the great revolutionary upswing lighted by the workers of Ryongsong are an expression of the boundless fidelity of the Korean working class which rallied like one man behind the leader Premier Kim Il Sung, carried out without fail any task assigned by him going through thick and thin, and an embodiment of its indomitable revolutionary spirit to move ahead towards the final victory of our revolution breaking through all difficulties with one mind and will.

As they speak proudly, the workers of Ryongsong have invariably carried out their revolutionary tasks assigned by the Party each time ahead of schedule.

In 1958 when the State called upon the people to effect continuous innovation and continuous advance, they manufactured the eight-metre turning lathe with their own designs, techniques and materials and turned out with it huge furnace equipment, smashing all conservatism and mystification. thus living up to the high expectations and trust of the Party and the Leader.

Keeping in mind Premier Kim Il Sung's words: "If one is to make revolution, he must be bold," they grappled with their work boldly and manufactured by their own efforts a 3,000 ton press, 200-mm. boring machine and other machines in succession.

Thus they have converted their plant, which was a small spare parts factory in the past, into a "mother factory" today making an enormous contribution to the prosperity and development of the country.

When the Party assigned to them the task of producing equipment for an up-to-date vinalon factory, they manufactured it excellently far ahead of the set time. When the Party called upon them to produce equipment for a factory synthesising ammonia through the gasification of anthracite, they were successful in doing it.

Premier Kim Il Sung, therefore, highly praised the workers of Ryongsong for having faithfully carried out their tasks in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance by carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In response to the call of Premier Kim Il Sung, the workers there are now making continuous innovation and continuous advance in the spirit and vigour they displayed 10 years ago bringing about the Chollima (winged horse) upsurge. The whole factory is now seething with revolutionary zeal.

After the Premier gave on-the-spot guidance to this plant, turner Ju Gi Ung of the heavy machine shop has boosted the metal-cutting capacity five to six times through technical innovation.

Members of the Back Hwa Pyong-led double Chollima planer workteam carried out the 15-day work norm in the production of special pipes in a matter of three days by effecting a technical innovation. The turbine processing workteam processed in the past half month 70 per cent more thermal turbine vanes than in the same period of the previous month.

The workers of the steel casting workshop, undertaking the first process in the production of machinery, boosted the capacity of electric hearths from 18 tons to 29 tons through a technical innovation.

Technicians, too, have risen in a body in the struggle for effecting another great revolutionary upswing.

The designers of the technical preparation room at the designing office formed themselves into a shock brigade and completed in ten days the designing of zinc and tin plating equipment which, it had been said, would have taken five months.

The flash boards of the plant carry one news of technical innovation after another.

The equipment utility rate of the plant went up more than 5 per cent due to technical innovations and the immense creative energies of the workers. Now the workers of the plant are doing in 15 days what would take two months and are processing in one month as many equipment as they used to do in three months.

The production of the plant has been normalised at this level.

The members of the first Chollima assembling workteam won the title of Chollima workteam a few years ago by making brilliant achievements in the production of the equipment for the gasification of anthracite. Now they are resolved to win the title of double Chollima workteam by completing a 4,000 h.p. compressor by August 15 by revolutionising themselves to be worthy of the name of the working class living in this revolutionary era and making continual innovations.

The members of the Kim Rang Ju-led thermal turbine assembling workteam are working now to cut the assembling time of a 200-mm. boring machine to two-thirds with a goal of fulfilling their assignments for this year by October 1st and exceeding them by 40 per cent by the end of the year.

They are determined to win the title of Chollima workteam by August 15 by making a deep study of the Party's policies, thoroughly equipping themselves in the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters, bringing laggards up to the level of the advanced and turning their workteam into a unit politically and ideologically prepared.

Under the slogan: "One for all and all for one," all workteams of the plant are now out to win the title of Chollima workteam or double Chollima workteam. The plant is striving to win the title of Chollima plant next year.

Kim Dong

The heavy machine workshop of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant overfulfills its daily assignments by 30 per cent

June 25-July 27 —Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea

A Visit to a Guard Unit

A guard unit I visited performed immortal exploits in a number of battles during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors.

Commanding officers and veteran soldiers of the unit told me about the glorious revolutionary course the unit had traversed carrying out faithfully the orders of the Party and the Leader.

SOUTHWARD DRIVE

The American imperialists started an armed attack against the northern part of Korea at dawn of June 25, 1950.

Having repulsed the enemy's attack, the Korean People's Army went over to an inexorable counterattack and advanced south with an irresistible force, wiping out the enemy.

This unit was charged with the task of dealing main blows to the enemy. It mauled the First "Skeleton" Division of the Syngman Rhee puppet army in the battle for the liberation of Munsan in the vicinity of Seoul. It went farther south to liberate Seoul, and continued a victorious southward drive.

In mid-July the unit fought a bitter battle for the liberation of Hamchang, an important point in the southern sector of the front. The enemy which had been taking to flight concentrated there a large force including a "crack" unit of the U.S. forces and the 13th regiment of the Syngman Rhee puppet army to put up a stiff resistance.

After a three-day-long fierce battle the unit occupied a nameless hill, a key to the liberation of Hamchang. In an attempt to recapture the hill, the enemy made scores of assaults on it under cover of aircraft every day. But each time he was dealt a crushing blow and compelled to retreat, leaving heaps of dead bodies behind.

Around sunset one day, towards the close of July, heavy machine-gunner Baek Sa Sun, now double Hero of the Republic happened to remain alone with his machine-gun on a protrusion of the hill. An enemy battalion began to attack it. The enemy was within 100 metres, 50 metres and then 15 metres of the machine-gunner's position. Baek Sa Sun, who had been keeping his eye on the approaching enemy, clenched his teeth and pressed the trigger of his gun, mowing down the enemy by scores. The enemy again fell back strewing the hill with dead bodies.

Baek Sa Sun had to fight a hard battle.

The brave machinegunner repulsed six desperate attacks of the enemy single-handedly and held out the hill for seven hours.

He wiped out more than 1,000 enemies in this battle with American soldiers.

By the time reinforcements came Baek Sa Sun had been heavily wounded. His uniform was wet with blood, but he still refused to give up fighting.

The unit liberated Hamchang at last. The citizens went out on the streets rejoicing at the liberation. They shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" They embraced the People's Army soldiers, shedding tears of joy.

Then the unit made a swift advance southward and crossed the Rakdong River, a major river in the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula.

The fighters of the unit captured Mt. Palgong, a vantage point of the enemy, at a stroke, avenging their comrades-in-arms who had fallen in the Rakdong River-crossing operations. One star-lit night in early autumn, the national flag of our Republic was fluttering on Mt. Palgong and, the triumphant shouts of the combatants resounded far and wide.

Gunners of the guard unit conducting a combat exercise in the spirit of battering the enemy

Men of the guard unit staging a river-crossing exercise

TO HOLD THE HILL TO THE END

In early September of 1951 this guard unit constructed fortified defences on Hill 1,211, an important tactical point in the eastern sector of the front.

The enemy divisions, despite their repeated reverses, persisted in their attacks on the hill hundreds of times, littering the valleys leading up the hill with dead bodies.

One day at the end of September eight men of the squad led by Jo Sok San were defending a blade-shaped ridge, the first line on the hill.

By the time they were beating off the enemy's 21st attack around 17:00 five of the defenders had fallen and three had been seriously wounded.

The remaining three men embraced each other closely.

"Comrade Supreme Commander, your soldiers will hold the hill to the last." They wrote and signed a pledge addressed to the Supreme Commander showing their determination to defend the hill at the cost of their lives. Squad leader Jo Sok San, a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, received applications for admission to the Party from his two comrades-in-arms, members of the League of Democratic Youth.

"We apply for membership of the Party on the eve of a death-defying battle. We'll remain worthy of the soldiers of the Party and Leader until we die." The three fighters kept their pledge.

They held out the hill until reinforcements came, fighting back the vastly superior force of the enemy, and thereby greatly contributed to the defence of the hill.

There are innumerable stories about the distinguished services of the men of the guard unit.

Eighteen-year-old Hero called Hwang Sin Bok blocked a fire-spitting loophole of an enemy heavy machinegun pillbox with his own body to pave the way for the advance of his unit. Signalman Son Ja So'ng, when he discovered the wire cut and had no spare wire to connect it again, thrust both ends of the cut wire into parts of his body, thereby letting the current flow and ensuring the victory of his unit. Sergeant Kim Dok Gi, along with several soldiers, stormed the headquarters of a U.S. army regiment and captured the regimental commander, enabling his unit to carry out victorious operations for the liberation of Gunwi County. Also there are impressive stories about scores of other soldiers who displayed an indomitable and self-sacrificing spirit in the fierce battles during the three-year-long war.

The unit produced two double Heroes of the D.P.R.K., Baek Sa Sun and Baek Myong Gi, eleven Heroes of the D.P.R.K. Men and officers of the unit were decorated with a total of over 26,000 orders and medals. The unit was awarded the title and flag of guard unit for the immortal exploits and heroic deeds it performed during the war.

The Korean people honourably safeguarded the freedom and independence of their country by defeating the U.S. aggressors who had boasted of being the "mightiest" in the world. They owed this, above all, to the heroic struggle waged by the soldiers of our People's Army who have inherited from the anti-Japanese fighters the unyielding revolutionary idea and combative spirit of fighting the enemy to the last drop of their blood to liberate their people.

TO FLY THE NATIONAL FLAG ON MT. HANRA

Fourteen years have gone since the war.

Men and officers of the guard unit, both war-hardened veterans and recruits, have striven hard to add lustre to the name of the guard unit. They distinguished themselves in increasing combat strength and received a joint congratulatory message and flag of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. early this year.

The unit has set an example in implementing the line set forth by the Party and the Leader on making the army a cadre army and modernising it.

Men and officers of the unit have each acquired the military technique and commanding ability to carry out the tasks one grade higher than their own in an emergency and have grown into revolutionary fighters who, each of them being a match for a hundred, can crush any strong enemy and conquer any stronghold.

Since the cease-fire the unit has scored excellent results in shooting practice.

I saw crack shots hitting Yankee-shaped dummies in the rifle range of the sub-unit to which Hero Kim Jae Gyong belongs.

When I went to the place of their river-crossing exercise, the guardsmen had just begun to cross a big river after a 40-kilometre-long forced march over steep mountains. They were all full of a firm determination to wipe out the enemy.

The double red-flag sub-unit to which Hero Hwang Sun Bok belongs was in the lead. The air over the river was rent by the sharp shouts of Pfc. Kim Jong Ho, a heavy machinegunner at the head of the columns: "Death to U.S. imperialists, our enemy!" "Let's wipe out the Yankees and liberate the South!"

His father Kim Pyong Su was also a heavy machinegunner of this guard unit who died a heroic death in the Rakdong River-crossing operations in South Korea during the last war.

The guardsmen crossed the river at a breath and went up a hill.

The unit occupied Hill 1,000 in an instant, planted the national flag atop the hill and gave triumphant cheers.

Looking up at the southern sky, Jong Ho told the commander of his sub-unit: "I'll plant this national flag my father had carried on the top of Mt. Hanra at any cost. Please give me the task to do so when time comes."

The reunification of the country is the supreme national task of the 40 million Korean people, a revolutionary task which we should not pass down to our coming generation."

Bidding a farewell to me, the commander of the guard unit said: "Should the American imperialists ignite another war of aggression in Korea, we will make a clean sweep of them at a blow, liberate South Korea and accomplish the cause of the country's reunification. We are fully ready to wipe out the enemy at any time the Party and Leader order us to do so."

Bak Ung Gil

WORLD'S PEOPLE EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

Many countries organized various functions condemning the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea and expressing support to and solidarity with the Korean people on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

D. R. V.

The Hanoi daily Nhan Dan on June 25 editorially voiced the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve the reunification of their country on an independent and democratic basis and without foreign interference, according to a Vietnam News Agency report from Hanoi.

Saying that the aggressive war now being intensified and expanded by the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam and their preparations to rekindle a war in Korea are seriously threatening peace in Asia and the world, the paper continued:

The valiant struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and for peace and against the U.S. aggressors constitutes a big and effective support for the struggle of the entire Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and a keen stimulus for the forces struggling against imperialism and old and new colonialism in the world.

The Vietnamese people are resolved to do everything in their power to strengthen the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples. They pledge themselves to stand forever by their Korean brothers in their struggle against the common enemy—the U.S. imperialists—to defend the fruits of the revolution, achieve the national democratic revolution throughout the country, thus contributing to the defence of the socialist camp, the cause of national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

CUBA

The Cuban Organizing Committee for the Month of Solidarity with the Korean people issued an appeal on June 20.

The appeal said:

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people, we, together with the world's people, express firm solidarity with the Korean people in response to the appeal of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization.

Korea is one and the Korean people is a homogeneous nation. The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. armed forces is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

Then it stressed:

The Korean people are rallied ever closer behind Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great friend of the Cuban people. The outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung is the guarantee for the victory of Korean revolution.

JAPAN

Observing the Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea, a meeting took place in Tokyo on June 27 in denunciation of the moves for a new war taken by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

Representatives of democratic organizations and public figures of Japan attended the meeting sponsored by the Japan Committee of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Japan Council of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, Japan Preparatory Council of the Afro-Asian Workers' Congress and Japan Liaison Council of International Jurists.

The attendants of the meeting adopted a telegram of protest addressed to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo in condemnation of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their provocations on the Military Demarcation Line, another telegram of protest denouncing Sato's projected visit to South Korea and South Vietnam and a letter to the Korean people.

ZIMBABWE

Nocomolla Noa, member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said in an interview with a correspondent of the Korean Central News Agency in Algiers: "The struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is part of the world people's struggle for progress, democracy and dignity. To defend the rights and freedom of the Korean people, as well as of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, the imperialists headed by the U.S. and their stooges—Pak Jung Hi in South Korea, Cao Ky in South Vietnam and Smith in Southern Rhodesia—must be swept away."

He noted that under U.S. instructions the Pak Jung Hi clique who were put in power by U.S. imperialism are desperately trying to obliterate the elementary rights of the South Korean people and that they sent a large number of mercenaries to Vietnam as cannon fodder and dispatched "anti-guerrilla advisers" to Zimbabwe. He went on:

This clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are the vicious enemy of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples. We in Zimbabwe resolutely denounce the South Korean puppet clique for their criminal acts of helping imperialism and hatching plots against the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people and call upon the world's people to expose the heinous features of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

I. A. D. L.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers recently issued a statement in connection with the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea," according to a report from Brussels.

The world's people still remember the heroism of the Korean people who won a historic victory by defeating the U.S. aggressors who committed large-scale armed invasion and barbarous outrages against them. The lawyers and people of the world express solidarity with the Korean lawyers and people, said the statement.

(Continued on Page 6)

A prize-winner at the poster contest

Smash the U.S. imperialists!

Fighters of the Korean People's Army equipping themselves with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to prepare themselves for matching a hundred each

The Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea Is Part of the World People's Struggle against Imperialism and for National Liberation

World's People Express Solidarity with Korean People

(Continued from Page 5)

CAMBODIA

Cambodian weekly **Realite Cambodge** carried an article on the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

The article pointed out that the Korean people have built a developed country with a powerful industry only in several years under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung.

After noting that the U.S. imperialists sustained a defeat in the aggressive war they unleashed in Korea, the article wrote: "Pak Jung Hi today is facing the same crisis as that of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime on the eve of its downfall by the April uprising in 1960."

While intensifying their war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are trying to form a second front in Korea, the article said, and it condemned the unending military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea and demanded their immediate withdrawal from South Korea.

Sochivathor also carried an article under the caption "U.S. bestialities in Korea."

INDONESIA

According to a report from Djakarta **Suluh Marhaen**, organ of the Indonesian Nationalist Party, serially carried from June 23 an article entitled "Unforgettable criminal Korean war."

Saying that the United States suffered in Korea the first shameful defeat in its history of war, the article condemned the U.S. imperialists who are again driving for a new war in Korea, refusing to draw a lesson from their defeat.

Pointing out that their provocative acts on the Military Demarcation Line have been further intensified since Johnson's visit to South Korea last year, the article wrote: "This reminds one of the situation in Korea after warmonger Dulles visited South Korea on the eve of the Korean war." It said: "Facts show that U.S. imperialism has not given up its ambition for world domination.

If the U.S. imperialists, not drawing a lesson from the Korean war, persist in their aggression and war, they will surely meet a fiasco.

A number of other Indonesian publications carried articles, reports and photos in connection with the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

BURMA

A report from Rangoon said that a meeting expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people was held recently in Rangoon under the joint auspices of the Burmese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Burmese Peace Committee and the Burma-Korea Friendship Association.

The meeting was addressed by U Ong Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association.

He introduced the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the reunification of their country, and he stressed: "The Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung repulsed the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and have built an independent national economy at the speed of Chollima, upholding the revolutionary banner of self-reliance."

The floor was also taken by the Chairman of the Burmese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Chairman of the Burmese Peace Committee.

Korean Consul General in Rangoon Ju Chang Jun spoke at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a joint statement.

The statement said: "The Korean war showed that the U.S. imperialists are the common enemy of the world people, the United Nations is a U.S. tool for aggression and the U.S. imperialists aggression should be repulsed by struggle. The peoples should fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for national independence and world peace."

SYRIA

A report from Damascus said that the Syrian Peace Committee issued a statement expressing warm support to the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. occupation of South Korea and for their country's reunification.

It expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic fight for driving U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, out of South Korea and achieving their country's reunification.

ALGERIA

The Algerian daily **An NASR** carried a full-page special article on June 26 in connection with the month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Under the headline "Opening of the month of solidarity with the Korean people" it printed many articles and photographs showing the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their preparations for a new war in Korea.

In an article the paper said:

The struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying their country is not only a struggle to realise their own aspiration but also a struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and for national liberation and a struggle to defend peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

MALI

According to a report from Bamako, Mali daily **L'essor**, the Mali news agency and radio introduced the proposals for Korea's reunification elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung and held that the Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves. The daily demanded that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea.

U.S. Violates the Korean Armistice Agreement

Fourteen years have gone since ceasefire was effected in Korea on July 27, 1953.

With the aim of perpetuating its occupation of South Korea and of colonizing the whole of Korea, however, the U.S. side has been violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and pursuing a policy of aggression and war in South Korea.

Particularly of late, the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated premeditated military provocations more frequently against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea while stepping up preparations for another war in South Korea, thus creating a grave situation bearing close resemblance to that in 1950 when they unleashed the war in Korea.

The secretary of the U.S. side finding himself at a loss for words in face of our side's just protest at a secretaries' meeting

A joint observer team making on-the-spot investigation of the activities of the spy of the U.S. side

The wreck of an American plane shot down by a self-defence measure of the People's Army when it intruded into our air space

U.S. Aggressive War Against Korea: —17 Years Ago and Today

Alignment of U.S. Vassal States in Asia

—Part of the Preparations for Another War in Korea—

The immediate goal of the United States in the Korean war, which it launched in 1950 as the first step in the implementation of its plan for domination of Asia which it sought to achieve mainly through aggressive wars, was to occupy the whole of Korea.

Parallel with the unleashing of the Korean war, U.S. imperialism hurriedly made preparations for the formation of an aggressive system in Asia in conformity with its basic programme.

Tripartite Military Alliance

The revival of Japanese militarism and the acceleration of its all-round rearmament were one of the key points in this.

On July 8, before two weeks had passed since the outbreak of the Korean war, U.S. imperialism newly set up the Japanese army under the name of the "police reserves" and the "maritime police," thus beginning openly to take the measures for the revival of the "Imperial Army."

In October that year, the United States depurged the former professional militarymen of Japan and began to appoint them as cadres of the reviving Japanese army. In September 1951, it concluded the separate peace treaty with Japan and the first "U.S.-Japan Security Pact," thereby fixing Japan's position as a military base for U.S. aggression against Asia and putting the reviving Japanese army legally under the direct control of the U.S. Army.

Then the "U.S.-Japan Mutual Defence and Aid Agreement" was concluded and Japan's rearmament was stepped up rapidly.

In the midst of the Korean war, the United States arranged the preliminary negotiations for the "South Korea-Japan talks" and the "Japan-Taiwan talks," in the hope of formally aligning the reviving Japanese militarist forces with their puppets in South Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek clique which are under their full control.

On April 28, 1952 the "Japan-Taiwan Treaty" was concluded and this "treaty" formalised the Japanese militarists' participation in the Asian aggression the United States was carrying on by putting up the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the forefront.

Meanwhile, all of Japan's potentialities were mobilised to carry on the Korean war. Japanese big business interests gained huge profits and grew up rapidly and their position as the ruling force of Japan seeking remilitarisation was thus established.

The Japanese militarists took part in the Korean war in various forms. In the course of their participation in the war, all conditions were created for an extensive collusion between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets.

During the three-year-long Korean war, the U.S. imperialists did everything in their power to attain their aggressive aim. They, however, failed to realise their wild design as they had met the powerful rebuff of the Korean people. In consequence, they were compelled to sign the truce, admitting their defeat, at the very place where they had started the war of aggression.

More than 10 years have passed since then.

In these years the American imperialists have been expediting the further perfection of the system of aggression in Asia with Japanese militarism as its backbone, which has been revived with the Korean war as a turning point, while stepping up preparations for another war in South Korea.

The Japanese army completely revived under the name of "Self-Defence Forces" is an integral army with three services. Its fire power increased five times over that of the old "Imperial Army" and manoeuvrability eight times.

During this period, the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" was revised. This enabled the United States to put the Japanese forces under its control more firmly, particularly, to further perfect the mobilisation system of Japanese forces in its military operations in Asia and other regions.

In June 1965 the U.S. imperialists manipulated the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets to conclude the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

This meant the virtual formation of a tripartite military alliance among U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the South Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements.

Japanese Militarism as a Shock Force

The American imperialists are scheming to involve the revived Japanese militarists on a full scale in the event of another war in Korea for which they are making frantic preparations.

The Japanese militarists regard their involvement in this criminal war policy of the U.S. as the first task they have to fulfil to realize their bankrupt old dream the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Sato government with the active backing of the United States not only has already penetrated deep into the economic and political fields of South Korea with the Pak Jung Hi clique as its guide but also, in collaboration with the Pentagon, has drawn up plans of joint operations to be carried out with the U.S. and the South Korean puppet troops in case another war breaks out in Korea. Proof of this are the plan of "Operation Three Arrows" which caused quite a sensation at the Japanese Diet in the spring of 1965, and the plans of "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run" which were disclosed later.

These are not mere operation plans on the map.

According to these plans they frequently conduct joint military exercises. Recently the American, Japanese and South Korean navies staged triangular joint military exercises in the East Sea, which focused the attention of the world.

Moreover, Washington and Tokyo went so far as to discuss a "secret plan for integrating the South Korean and Japanese troops under the command of Japanese generals" at the "Johnson-Sato secret talks" held in 1965 (**Dong-a Ilbo**, August 31, 1965).

According to Japanese news agencies, at a top-level secret meeting of the American and Japanese foreign ministry and military officials held in Tokyo between May 25 and 26, Japan's "preparedness and resolution to lend full co-operation to the U.S. when a second front is formed along the 38th parallel in Korea" were carefully considered.

The American imperialists are bent on knocking together another "pan-Asian-Pacific anti-communist military alliance with the virtual triangular military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan as its basis. Their aims here are to put up the Japanese militarist forces as a shock force in meeting the situation to be created in case another war breaks out in Korea, for which they are making preparations in close co-ordination with the escalation of the war in Vietnam, and to secure "support" from most of their Asian satellites and puppets.

The formation of the "ASPAC" in Seoul in June 1966 was a concrete move to this end. Through the medium of this organisation the American imperialists seek to lay the groundwork for formally allying their puppets embraced in the ANZUS and SEATO with Japan, the South Korean puppets and the Chiang Kai-shek clique and formally involving them in an aggressive war not only in Southeast Asia but in Northeast Asia, particularly in Korea.

Again under U.N. Signboard

On the plea of "co-operating" with the U.N., the U.S. imperialists are attempting at legalising their scheme to inveigle the Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade into a new war in Korea and secure the automatic entry of the member states of the "Asian and Pacific military alliance" into that war.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" stipulates that both signatories shall closely co-operate with each other in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter. This is by no means a conventional phrase.

At the time of the conclusion of the "treaty," the then Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina said straightforwardly at the Diet: "This provision means, in general, co-operation based on Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the U.N. Charter." It is commonly known that this paragraph contains a clause on co-operation in the application of "enforcement measures."

It was under the name of "enforcement measures" that the U.S. imperialists waged an aggressive war in Korea in the past. And it is under the cloak of the "U.N. forces" that they have been continuing their military occupation of South Korea for 14 years now since the ceasefire and are now stepping up their preparations for another war in Korea.

The Japanese militarists are going to "co-operate" with the United States in such actions.

The Sato group worked out even a "bill on co-operation with the U.N." aimed at legalising their moves to dispatch their "Self-Defence Forces" to South Korea and expedite their overseas expansion under the pretext of "co-operation with the U.N. Forces" (**Tokyo Sinbun**, February 23, 1966).

The "government representatives" of various countries who were present at the "ASPAC Conference" in Seoul in June 1966 issued a joint statement pledging "co-operation" based on the "resolution" 376(5) adopted at the fifth session of the U.N. General Assembly on October 7, 1950. What is this "resolution"? It is nothing but the one that recognised the occupation of the northern part of Korea by the U.S. forces and troops of its satellites which abused U.N. flag during the Korean war. Precisely hereby is glaringly revealed the real nature of the "ASPAC."

The U.S. imperialists and their followers such as the Sato group, however, should remember once again what were the results of the aggressive war waged in Korea 17 years ago by the United States with the mobilisation of the troops of its 15 satellites and South Korean troops under the U.N. flag. And they should look straight at the realities of Korea today.

Korea today is quite different from what it was 17 years ago. If the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea recklessly, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindled.

Ri Hyon Il

S. Korea—Bridgehead of U.S. Imperialism for Asian Aggression

Warmongers of the Pentagon never miss an opportunity of talking about the military strategic position of South Korea.

Beach, Commander of the U.S. army in the Pacific, said that South Korea, being a bastion on the Asian continent, north of Vietnam, should maintain big armed forces prepared for action.

In the Pentagon's view, South Korea's geographical position is favourable to the United States as South Korea abuts on the northern part of Korea and, thus is connected with China and the Soviet Union by land and as it can receive, in the event of emergency, assistance from the U.S. army, navy and air force stationed in Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines.

It is from this consideration that the U.S. imperialists have been busy turning South Korea into a bridgehead for the occupation of all Korea and for the invasion of the Asian continent.

American military bases and military alliances in Asia are, without exception, built and formed taking Korea as an outpost line.

Recently in particular, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the preparations for a war in South Korea, hoping to find a way out of the defeat in the Vietnam war by starting another war.

The U.S. occupation forces in South Korea are being reorganized and reinforced to make them fit for both "local war" and "nuclear war."

The puppet South Korean forces have more than 600,000 men and their per capita strength is 18.6 times that of the Philippines, three times that of Thailand and 2.2 times that of Turkey. Their re-equipment is proceeding apace.

Under the slogan of "co-ordinated development of the three services," the Pentagon is reinforcing the strength and equipment of the puppet South Korean navy and air force relatively to those of the army. In equipping the puppet South Korean forces with new-type weapons, they place the accent on increasing their maneuverability and on equipping them with guided missiles.

Reinforcement of the puppet South Korean armed forces is being accelerated in step with the troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

On the pretext of making up for the troops sent to South Vietnam, they are reinforcing the puppet army on a large scale and introducing modern military equipment in large quantities.

They introduced "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles, one battalion each, other new-type weapons and war materials last year, and equipped the puppet South Korean forces with these.

The "joint statement" issued in Washington last March by Johnson and South Korea's "Prime Minister" declared that "re-equipment" of the puppet South Korean armed forces would be accelerated. This year they plan to introduce into South Korea more military equipment and war supplies than last year. The plan for introduction, among others, of 100 "M-48" tanks and 33 naval vessels is being carried out. According to this plan, 25 "M-48" tanks arrived in Inchon port of South Korea on June 5.

In South Korea, the Pentagon has been expanding military bases and military installations on a large scale, while increasing the military strength and equipment.

The U.S. imperialists have already carried out the berth project at every South Korean port and expanded naval bases in anticipation of the entry of large warships of the U.S. navy when they start a war. They have built a big air base on Cheju Island with an eye to turning it into a "second Okinawa." They have fortified the forward positions along the Military Demarcation Line into permanent military installations for atomic warfare.

Over 80 airfields for the air force and the army planes and more than 100 landing strips have been constructed in South Korea.

Thus U.S. imperialism has converted South Korea into a big army camp, into a forward position for atomic warfare.

Of late they have more frequently carried out military provocations against the North.

In one month of last April, they fired far more rounds of shells into the North than they had done in 13 years since the ceasefire. They went so far as to launch attacks of the type of full military operation, using tanks and bombarding from warships.

They have been carrying on hostile actions against the northern part of Korea on a full scale since November last year when Johnson came to South Korea and called for "showdown of strength," encouraging the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Bak Jong Taek

WASHINGTON'S PUPPETS MEET IN BANGKOK

GATHERING FOR MILITARY COLLUSION

Between July 5 to 7, the "second ministerial conference of the Asian and Pacific Council" was held in Bangkok with the participation of U.S. puppets and vassal states — the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, Japan, South Vietnam, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand and others.

The mission of the "ASPAC" set up at the first ministerial conference in Seoul last year is to serve as a foundation for a pan-Pacific-Asian anti-communist military alliance, one of the basic programmes of the U.S. strategy of aggression and war in Asia.

Johnson and his clique are steadily expanding the war in Vietnam and, parallel with this, intriguing to launch another war in Korea On this basis and with the help of this organisation they are seeking to prepare the groundwork for mobilising as many puppets in these areas as possible in the implementation of the aggressive war in Asia.

In particular, through this organisation, they intend formally to align their vassal states, roped into the "Axis" and the "Seato", with Japan, Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek cliques and to enhance in this collective body the role of the Japanese militarists, their first agents in Asian aggression.

Making preparations for the recent "ASPAC" conference, Washington took much pains to see its programmes work more effectively.

U.S. Vice-President Humphrey, while in Seoul on a visit just before the conference, had several confidential talks with Sato, Pak Jung Hi, Chiang Kai-shek's representative, the South Vietnam puppet and leaders of other "ASPAC" member states and pledged "America's continued maximum assistance for the strengthening of the "ASPAC."

The U.S. puppets gathered in Bangkok worked faithfully to put Washington's intention into practice, according to the reports that have leaked out. The communique issued after the meeting revealed such a state of things more conspicuously.

In its second paragraph the communique specially mentions: "The importance and necessity of closer regional co-operation have been stressed for the strengthening of the bonds of unity in the Asian-Pacific area against an invasion from without."

It is clear to everyone that this is an outspoken declaration that the basic aim of the "ASPAC" consists in the strengthening of the collusion in the military sphere.

The communique also emphasised the need to express the determination to "develop and consolidate its free social system."

It is also a common knowledge that the United States and its stooges use this shopworn wording as a conventional means of expressing their "anti-communist" stand, that is, their hostile attitude to the people's aspiration for national liberation and social progress.

The communique avowed "deep sympathy" with the South Vietnam puppets and expressed "thanks to the beneficial aid offered by the nations that have decided to support them in this or that form."

The communique declared that the participants had expressed their resolve to do all they could to "bring peace" to South Vietnam.

It is obvious what these imply and whose words they are. The stooges of the U.S. imperialists gathered in Bangkok carefully recited what Washington had assigned to them.

The leader of the South Korean delegation pointed out as one of the reasons for their satisfaction that the recent conference "saliently took on the character of an anti-communist organisations" and "some of the passive countries took an active part in it."

Japanese Foreign Minister Miki openly declared that "the meeting proceeded as they expected."

Before and after the convocation of the conference the Sato group of Japan resorted to petty tricks and their press persistently advocated as if there exist certain essential differences of views between the Sato group and the Pak Jung Hi clique and the likes. But the Sato group's move at the recent conference, along with Sato's visit to Seoul shortly before the meeting and his decision to visit South Vietnam, has furnished another proof of the fact that the Sato outfit has taken the course of joining more openly in Washington's war of aggression in Asia.

The advocacy of Japanese Foreign Minister Miki that the "ASPAC" should be a place to exchange views on a wide range of issues concerning mutual cooperation tantamounts, in actuality, to declaring that they agree on further strengthening the political and military aspects of the "ASPAC."

The results of the recent "ASPAC" meeting testify to this

In this regard, it will not be useless to recall the recent statements of high-ranking officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry published by reptile news agencies in Japan. The Japanese officials said: "Japan has so far been too passive and engrossed in economic development, being self reproachful for the defeat in the last war. But it is high time. Japan set about establishing solidarity with the countries in Asia and Pacific regions."

The Japanese militarists are revealing more openly their ambition for realising their old dream by rendering active assistance to the American imperialists who are desperately seeking a way out of the irretrievable reverses they suffer in their aggression in Asia.

But the criminal ambition of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges can by no means be realised.

The awakened people of Asia are clearly discerning their machinations and are firmly prepared to frustrate by their joint struggle the enemy's designs for aggression and war.

Hong Rae Hui

JOINT STATEMENT

OF KOREAN NAT'L PEACE COMMITTEE AND DEL. FROM JAPANESE COUNCIL AGAINST A-H BOMBS

A joint statement of the Korean National Peace Committee (KNPC) and the delegation from the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo) was published in Pyongyang on July 5.

A delegation from the Gensuikyo led by its Representative Director Hachiro Kosasa, according to the joint statement, paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from June 20 to July 5, at the invitation of the Korean National Peace Committee.

While in Korea, the Gensuikyo delegation exchanged views with the responsible figures of the KNPC on a series of questions of common concern and reached complete identity of views.

In the joint statement, the delegation paid respect to the Korean people who, rallied firmly behind the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, are registering brilliant successes in socialist construction and steadily increasing the strength of their country by promoting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

The delegation expressed undivided support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea and reunification of their country by themselves without any outside interference. The delegation strongly demanded that the U.S. troops, the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification, be withdrawn from South Korea immediately and the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive instrument camouflaging U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule, be dissolved at once.

The KNPC highly appraised the activities of the Gensuikyo which is fighting against the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S.-led imperialists and for the prevention of nuclear war and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The joint statement strongly condemned the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" framed up under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and the collusion between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea rapidly stepped up through the "treaty" and sternly denounced the sinister design of the Japanese militarists to prepare their aggressive claws into South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism and realise their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with South Korea as a springboard.

It strongly lashed at Sato government's illegal suppression of Korean nationals in Japan.

It expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the world's peace-loving people in their anti-imperialist struggle and stressed the need for achieving international joint action against imperialism and colonialism everywhere in the world.

War Hysteria of Tojo's Remnants

Three generals of the "Imperial Army" who had directed Japan's aggressive war in Asia during World War II revealed the wild fancy of Japanese militarism of late in connection with the Vietnam war, according to news reports from Tokyo.

Takunobu Manaki, the former Lieutenant-General and the Commander of the Japanese army in the southern Indo-Chinese theatre said: "Americans should advance their infantry divisions towards the north. This is the only possible way for them to win the war there."

Meanwhile, former rear-admira Sokichi Takagi and Lieutenant General Akio Doi advocated the "blockade of the port of Haiphong," encouraging the U.S. imperialists to expand their aggressive war into a total war.

Speaking boastfully "If Japan had a force of the same strength as the United States has there she would win victory with much ease in the Vietnam war," Manaki who is an old hand at aggression advertized the usefulness of the Japanese militarism in the U.S. war of aggression. This is Japanese samurais' hysterical attempt to partake in the aggressive Vietnam war more actively and more extensively.

The war hysteria of Tojo's remnants finds expression in the Sato clique's diplomatic moves that have become conspicuous lately. This shows that the moves of the Japanese militarists to embark upon overseas expansion again in real earnest in order to realize, by taking advantage of the U.S. policies of aggression and war, their wild design for the domination of Asia have reached a haughtier and more dangerous stage.

Kim Sang Min

WHY NOW?

U.S. "Peace Corps" Come to S. Korea

Twenty-nine U.S. "peace corps" members flew into Seoul on June 28, according to press reports from Seoul.

They are the first batch of the 386 "peace corps" members the United States plans to send to South Korea this year.

U.S. "peace corps" members began to enter South Korea in June last year following the conclusion of the "agreement on the activities of the U.S. peace service corps" between the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets.

The U.S. "peace corps" has since its birth as a "patent" of the late Kennedy fully revealed its true colours as agents of the CIA by functioning, contrary to what its name suggests, to back up the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves against the Asian, African and Latin-American countries.

It is widely known that the "peace corps" is rejected in the countries of these continents where people have made up their minds not to barter their true independence and national dignity for dollars and that it is being expelled from many parts of the world.

The U.S. "peace corps" entering South Korea has nothing different about its nature. The question is why the U.S. pushes the corps into South Korea now.

Its entry is connected with the fact that the U.S. policy of aggression and war in South Korea is facing an acute crisis, despite the fact that this policy has been followed under the direct control of thousands of American officials and CIA agents in the condition of military occupation by huge U.S. forces.

U.S. imperialism set up a military fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi in South Korea in the hope of putting down the people's anti-American sentiments and struggle that began mounting swiftly since the April 19 popular uprising in 1960 and of keeping its colonial rule "stable." But their hope has proved to be a vain one.

Conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in 1965 and dispatch of troops to Vietnam on the instructions of U.S. imperialism occasioned the speedy rise of the anti-American sentiments of people, who are directing the spearhead of struggle more and more straight against U.S. imperialism.

Now, when the students, youth and people of South Korea are again up in a massive struggle against the unfair "elections" held according to the plan drawn up in Washington, it is clear to everyone that the U.S. propaganda machine's advertisement about the "pacification" in South Korea is a sheer lie.

Faced with these developments in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists were in need of a new remedy. Dispatch of the "peace corps" is what they have chosen as a means to cope with the situation.

By appointing these "peace corps" agents in the guise of teachers to schools, especially middle and high schools, the U.S. imperialists seek to appease and deceive the students with strong anti-American sentiments, spread America-worship among young students who are not yet fully awakened and thereby prevent the advance of the students.

This is a foolish calculation. The awakened South Korean people will reject the "peace corps" agents. The U.S. imperialists whatever means they may resort to will surely be expelled from South Korea.

Ri Jip

Cyprian Youth Support the Demands of the Koreans in Japan

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan received a letter from the United Democratic Youth Organization of Cyprus (Edon) expressing full solidarity with the G.A.K.R.J. in its struggle to the right of Korean nationals in Japan to democratic, national education.

Saying that the Central Committee of Edon, on behalf of all the members and the democratic youth of Cyprus, condemns the Japanese government's measures obstructing the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan, the letter wrote: "We express full support to the right of the Korean people to return to their motherland if they wish and to enjoy full democratic rights in Japan including educational and cultural freedom as long as they live in Japan. We wish you every success in your noble efforts and just struggle."

(KNS-KCNA)